

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 806.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1802.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Breckenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[Continued from our last.]

[Mr. Tracy in continuation.]

In the British government the legislature is omnipotent to every legislative effect, and is a perpetual convention for almost every constitutional purpose. Hence it is easy to discern the different part which must be assigned to the judiciary in the two kinds of government. In England the executive has the most extensive powers; the sword or the military force; the right of making war, & in effect the command of all the wealth of the nation, with an unqualified vote to every legislative act. It is therefore rational for that nation to preserve their judiciary completely independent of their sovereign. In the United States the caution must be applied to the existing danger; the judiciary are to be a check on the executive, but most emphatically to the legislature of the union, and those of the several states. What security is there to an individual, if the legislature of the union or any particular state, should pass a law making any of his transactions criminal which took place anterior to the date of the law? None in this world but by an appeal to the judiciary of the United States, where he will obtain a decision that the law itself is unconstitutional and void, or by a resort to revolutionary principles, and exciting a civil war.—With a view to those principles, and knowing that the framers of our constitution were fully possessed of them, let us examine the instrument itself.—Article 3d, sect. 1st. "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish.—The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."—Are there words in the English language more explicit? Is there any condition annexed to the judge's tenure of office, other than good behaviour? Of whom shall your judges be independent? We are led to an erroneous decision on this, as well as many other governmental subjects, by constantly recurring to Great-Britain.—That their courts should be independent of their sovereign is an important object; he is the fountain of honor and power, and can do no wrong; our President, at least for several years past, has been considered the fountain of dishonor and weakness, and if there was any maxim upon the subject, it was that he could do no right. Of course the great object of the independence of the judiciary must here have reference not only to our executive, but our legislature.—The legislature with us is the fountain of power. No person will say that the judges of the supreme court can be removed, unless by impeachment and conviction of misbehaviour; but the judges of the inferior courts as soon as ordained and established, are placed upon precisely the same grounds of independence with the judges of the supreme court. Congress may take their own time to ordain and establish, but the instant that is done, all the rights of independence attach to them.

If this reasoning is correct, can you repeal a law establishing an inferior court, under the constitution? Will it be said, that although you cannot remove the judge from office, yet you can remove his office from him? Is murder prohibited, and may you shut a man up, and deprive him of sustenance, till he dies, and this not be denominated murder? The danger in our government is, and always will be, that the legislative body will become repressive, and perhaps unintentionally break down the barriers of our constitution. It is incidental to man, and a part of our imperfections, to believe that power may be safely lodged in our hands. We have the

wealth of the nation at command, and are invested with almost irresistible strength; the judiciary has neither force nor wealth to protect itself. That we can with propriety modify our judiciary system, so that we always leave the judges independent, is a correct and reasonable position; but if we can, by repealing a law, remove them, they are in the worst state of dependence.

I have exhausted myself, and I fear, the patience of the Senate, and regret exceedingly that my indisposition prevented me from a better preparation upon this important question. I have attempted to show, that the establishment of a judiciary system for this country is, and must be attended with difficulties, and that the legislature have taken such measures as to a majority of them appeared most reasonable, after much attention to the subject, to cure the evils of the old system, by the substitution of a new system.

And let it be remarked that the law now under consideration, although it modified our courts, is strictly guarded against the violation of the principles I have here contended for. The supreme court is to consist of but five judges after the next vacancy shall happen, and the district judges of Tennessee and Kentucky are allocated with a circuit judges which duties it is well known they performed ever since the district courts were established; and in the clause which increases their salaries they are filed the district judges; and all the alterations made in their circumstance, is, an increase of duty, and of salary. I have attempted to show the primary necessity of rendering the judiciary of this confederated government, completely independent, not only of the executive, but especially so of the legislature.

And by adverting to the words of the instrument itself, I have attempted to show, that the judiciary are secured, so far as words can do it, as well from a circuitous removal, by repealing the law constituting the court of which they are judges, as by any direct removal.

I am strongly impressed with the magnitude of this subject; perhaps the whims of a sick man's fancy have too much possessed me, to view it correctly; but sir, I apprehend the repeal of this law will involve in it the total destruction of our constitution. It is supported by three independent pillars; the legislative, executive and judiciary; and if any rude hand should pluck either of them away, the beautiful fabric must tumble into ruins.

The judiciary is the center pillar, and a support to each by checking both; on the one side is the sword, and on the other the wealth of the nation; and it has no inherent capacity to defend itself. These very circumstances united, may provoke an attack, and whichever power prevails so far as to vest in itself directly or indirectly the power of the judiciary by rendering it dependent; it is the precise definition of tyranny, and must produce its effects. The Goths and Vandals destroyed not only the government of Rome, but the city itself; they were savages, and felt the loss of neither; but if it be possible there can be an intention, like the son of Manah, with his strength, without his godliness, to tumble the fabric into ruin, let it be remembered it will crush in one undistinguished ruin, its perpetrators, with those whom they may call their political enemies.

I most earnestly entreat gentlemen to pause and consider; I apprehend the repeal of this act will be the hand writing on the wall, stamping *Mene Tekel* upon all we hold dear and valuable in our constitution. Let not the imputation of infatigability, which is cast upon all popular bodies, be verified by us; in adopting laws to day, and repealing them to-morrow, for no reason, but that we have the power, and will exercise it.

This constitution is an invaluable inheritance; if we make inroads upon it and destroy it, no matter with what intentions, it cannot be replaced, we shall never have another.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1802.

MR. MASON, of Virginia.—I feel some degree of embarrassment in offering my sentiments on a subject so fully and so ably discussed. I believe that the ground

taken by my friend from Kentucky has not been shaken by any arguments urged in opposition to the resolution on the table. Yet as some observations have been made, calculated to excite sensibility not here, but abroad; as they appear to have been made with a view to that end; and as an alarm has been attempted to be excited on constitutional ground, I think the observations ought not to go unnoted.

I agree with gentlemen that it is important in a well regulated government that the judicial department should be independent. But I have never been among those who have carried this idea to the extent, which seems at this day to be fashionable. Though of opinion that each department ought to discharge its proper duties free from fear of the others, yet I have never believed that they ought to be independent of the nation itself. Much less have I believed it proper, or that our constitution authorizes our courts of justice, to control the other departments of the government.

All the departments of a popular government must depend in some degree on popular opinion. None can exist without the affections of the people and if either be placed in such a situation, as to be independent of the nation it will soon lose that affection which is essential to its durable existence.

Without, however, going into an enquiry of what kind of organization is most fit for our tribunals, without enquiring into the fitness of making the judges independent for life, I am willing to enter into a consideration, not of what ought to be, but of what is. Whatever opinion I may individually entertain of the constitution relative to the judiciary, fitting here under that constitution, I am bound to observe it as the charter under which we are assembled.

When I view the provisions of the constitution on this subject, I observe a clear distinction between the supreme court, and other courts. I am sensible that when we come to make verbal criticisms, any gentleman of a sportive imagination may amuse our fancies by a play upon words. But this is not the way to get rid of a genuine construction of the constitution. With regard to the institution of the supreme court the words are imperative; while with regard to inferior tribunals they are discretionary. The first shall; the last may be established. And surely we are to infer from the wise sages that formed that constitution, that nothing was introduced into it in vain. Not only sentences, but words and even points elucidate its meaning. When, therefore, the constitution, using this language, says a supreme court shall be established, are we not justified in considering it as of constitutional creation; and on the other hand, from the language applied to inferior courts, are we not equally justified in considering their establishment as dependent upon the legislature, who may from time to time ordain them, as the public good requires. Can any other meaning be applied to the words "from time to time?" And nothing can be more important on this subject than that the legislature should have power from time to time, to create, to annul, or to modify the courts, as the public good may require—not merely to-day, but forever; and whenever a change of circumstances may suggest the propriety of a different organization. On this point, there is great force in the remark of the gentleman from Georgia, that among the enumerated powers given to congress, while there is no mention made of the supreme court, the power of establishing inferior courts is expressly given. Why this difference, but that the supreme court was considered by the framers of the constitution as established by the constitution; while they considered the inferior courts as dependent upon the will of the legislature.

We find the phrase from *time to time* in another part of the constitution. The 3d sect. of the 2d. art. says the President shall, from *time to time*, give to the congress information of the state of the union. That is he shall occasionally, as he sees fit, give such information. So shall congress occasionally, as they see fit, establish, annul or regulate inferior courts, accordingly as the public welfare requires.

The arguments of gentlemen go upon

a mistaken principle. They express the liveliest sympathy and commiseration for this poor, this weak department of the government. They tell us the judges have a vested right to their offices, a right not now derived from the law, but from the constitution; and they affirm their right to that of a public debt; to the right of a corporation; a turnpike company or a toll bridge. But is not all this reasoning predicated on the principle that the courts are established, not for the public benefit, but for the emolument of the judges; not to promote the interests of the people; but to further the interests of the judges; not to administer justice, but for their personal aggrandizement. I believe that a government ought to proceed upon different principles. It ought to establish only those institutions which the good of the community requires; when that good ceases to need them, they ought to be put down, and of consequence the judges should hold their appointments so long and no longer, than the public welfare requires.

If the arguments now urged be correct, that a court once established cannot be vacated, we are led into the greatest absurdities. Congress might deem it expedient to establish a court for particular purposes limited as to its objects or duration. For instance the United States has taken possession of the Mississippi Territory, rightfully or not I will not pretend to say. This territory has been heretofore in the hands of various masters, viz. France, England, Spain, and Georgia; and is now possessed by the United States. All these governments except the U. States, made certain grants of land in the territory, and certain settlers spread their conflicting patents over the country. These different titles will open a wide field for litigation, which will require able tribunals to decide upon. Suppose then congress should establish special tribunals to continue for three, four, or five years, to settle these claims. Judges would be appointed. They would be the judges of an inferior court. If the construction of the constitution now contended for, be established, what would the judges say, when the period for which they were appointed expired? Would they not say we belong to inferior courts? Would they not laugh at you when you told them their term of office was out? Would they not say, in the language of the gentleman from New-York, though the law that creates us is temporary, we are in by the constitution? Had we not heard this doctrine supported in the memorable case of the mandamus, lately before the supreme court? Was it not there said that though the law had a right to establish the office of a justice of the peace, yet it had not a right to abridge its duration to five years; that it was right in making the justices, but unconstitutional in limiting their periods of office; that being a judicial officer he had a right to hold his office during life (or what is about the same thing) during good behaviour, in despite of the law which created him, and in the very act of creation limiting his official life to five years.

I may notice another case, more likely to happen, to shew the absurdity of this construction. Congress have assumed jurisdiction over the Mississippi Territory, and have established a court composed of three judges, which court is as much an inferior court, as the circuit or district courts. Of this jurisdiction Georgia denies the validity. The contest is in a train of settlement. Suppose it shall turn out that the United States are convinced of the injustice of their claim, relinquish it, and restore the territory to Georgia, what becomes of the judges? Their offices, their duties are gone! Yet they will tell you we are vested with certain constitutional rights of which you cannot deprive us. It is true the territory is no longer yours. You have no jurisdiction, and we have no power; yet we are judges by the constitution. We hold our offices during good behaviour, and we will behave well as long as you will let us. Is not this a strange situation? You have judges in a territory over which you have no jurisdiction; and you have officers which are perfect sinecures, pensioners for life. Such an absurdity, I am sure the constitution never meant to justify. It is an absurdity equally repugnant to the letter and the genius of the constitution.

Suppose another case. Suppose what I trust will never happen, a war should take place. Suppose that a part of the United States should be conquered, and that we should be compelled, to cede it to a foreign nation. In this district your jurisdiction is gone; your power is gone; the office of a judge is destroyed, and yet the officer holds his appointment for life. This case may be considered as inapplicable to the United States. It may be said that we have no right to cede a state or a part of a state.—But I believe a different sentiment has been entertained, and perhaps in this house.

But suppose this event to occur in relation to the territory not attached to a state. Suppose the government should find it necessary to establish an inferior court in the island of Lake Superior? Suppose it should be the fortune of war to place in the possession of the enemy, one of the states; and the question shall be, will you give up this territory in the frozen regions of the lakes, or suffer the state to remain in the possession of the enemy, you being unable to take it from him? If you give up the territory, your court is annihilated, yet the judges claim a tenure in their offices for life; and this in a country that no longer belongs to you—does not such a result strike every mind as absurd? Is it not apparent, that whatever claim such men might have upon the generosity of the government, they can have no claim to offices that do not exist. Nay, further; it might upon the construction now contended for be insisted, that the constitution forbids you to make a peace upon those terms; that by ceding an inconsiderable territory which you did not want to secure a whole state, you would abolish the office of a judge, which the legislature had there erected; that this would be an express violation of your constitution; and therefore you must leave a whole state in the possession of the enemy, unless this judge would give you leave to make terms by resigning his office.

I believe, sir, that we should not differ much, if we came to a proper understanding of the true principle on which this question depends. If we establish the principle, that from the nature and essence of public institutions, they are made for the good of the people, and not for that of the individual who administers them, we shall experience no difficulty. Gentlemen in speaking of a judge, had emphatically called it *his* office.—But, it is not *his* office, but the office of the people. He is only the person appointed to perform certain services required by the public good, and when his services are no longer required for the public good his duties are at an end, his services may be dispensed with, and he ought to retire to private life.

The case had been assimilated to a bridge. But he who builds a bridge does a public good, that entitles him to a growing remuneration for ever. But here the case is temporary. The truth is, the judge is more like the man who collects the toll, and who receives the promise of an annual payment, as long as he discharges his duties faithfully. But a flood comes and sweeps away the bridge; will the toll gatherer, like the judge contend, that though the bridge is gone and the owner ruined, that he shall notwithstanding receive his compensation for life, though he cannot continue those services for which his annual reward was to be the compensation and reward.

But, would seem, that the argument urged on this occasion, and the general course of our legislation had been grounded more on the convenience and emoluments of those appointed to office, than on grounds of public utility. First we appointed six judges of the supreme court, divided the United States into three circuits, two judges to ride each circuit, in which with the district judges to form a court. The law fixed the duties and the compensation, and gentlemen of the first character were ready to accept the places. The salaries indeed had been thought high; in some parts of the union they were thought enormous. But a little time passed before they complained of the hardships of their duties; and the law was altered, not so much for public good, as for their personal convenience.—Where two judges were required to hold a court, one was now declared sufficient. Thus you continue their full salaries, while you lopped off half their duties. Shortly after you assigned them under the pension law, inconsiderable duties; and they refused to perform them. Thus while they flattered themselves ready to abate of their duties, they adhered to their salaries. Next came the law of last session which takes away all their duties. It leaves them simply a court of appeals. And what have they got to do? To try 10 suits; for such is the number

now on their docket, as appears from a certificate just put into my hands; and the average number on their docket amounts to from 8 to 10. Thus for the trial of the immense number of 8 to 10 suits, you have 6 judges, one with a salary of 4,000, and 5 others with salaries of 3,500 dollars each.

I fear that if you take away from these judges, that which they ought officially to do, they will be induced from the want of employment, to do that which they ought not to do; and if they have no good to do, they may do harm. They may be induced, perhaps to let about that work gentlemen seem to fond of. They may, as gentlemen have told us, hold the constitution in one hand, and the law in the other, and say to the departments of the government; so far shall you go and no farther. This independence of the judiciary, so much desired, will I fear, sir, if encouraged or tolerated, soon become something like supremacy. They will, indeed, form the main pillar of this gaudy fabric; they will soon become the only remaining pillar, and will presently become so strong, as to crush and absorb all the others into their fold.

We have been told that no state in the union has presumed to touch the judiciary establishment, excepting the state of Maryland. I will not answer for others; but with respect to Virginia, I will answer that she has touched it. Her constitutional provision for the independence of the judges is nearly similar to that of the United States, and yet she has established, modified, and entirely put down particular departments of her system.

[Here general Macon went into a particularization of the different changes the judiciary system of Virginia had undergone.]

After the particularization, general Macon proceeded—

And yet our judges who are extremely tenacious of their rights, did not complain. They thought, as I think, that they should not be removed from their offices, that others might be placed in them, and that while they did continue in office, their salaries should be preserved to them. And I believe the whole of our constitutional provision amounts to this; that unlike other officers appointed by the President, their salaries shall not be diminished by the legislature; and that while the legislature may continue, any particular judicial establishment under which a judge is appointed, he shall hold that appointment in defiance of both the other departments of government. A judge may say, I am not to be turned out of office by the President on the one hand, or starved by the legislature on the other. He may say to the legislature or the President, and to both of them combined; you shall not turn me out of this office as long as it exists, to gratify your enmity to me or your favouritism to another person; so long as the interest and convenience of the people require this institution, they are entitled to my services, they shall have them, & I will be paid for them to the utmost farthing in spite of your displeasure or caprice.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lexington, February 26.

The following copy of a letter from Dr. Jenner to Judge Prentice of Virginia, throws more light on the subject of the Kine pox, than any publication we have yet seen; and gives certain rules to distinguish between genuine and spurious cases, which cannot escape the observation of the attentive practitioner.

Dumfries 30th Oct, 1801.

Sir, Enclosed you will receive a piece of thread recently infected with some vaccine fluid taken from a healthy infant's arm on the 8th day of the disease; and at this season of the year, if not exposed to great heat, I believe it will retain its power and efficacy for a long time. To enable you to conduct the cow-pox inoculation with certainty, I beg leave to subjoin a few practical remarks.

The inoculator, when he makes the incision for the reception of the thread, should not draw blood, but if this be unavoidable, he may wait a few moments till the exudation ceases: the inoculated part is then to be covered with a bandage, or sticking plaster, which must be removed in 24 hours. On the 4th, 5th, or 6th day he will see the effect of the operation—and by the 8th there will be a vesicle containing a small quantity of pellucid fluid, but by no means resembling matter or pus.

With the thread I received from the President's physician, I inoculated only three patients, and having found it efficient, I have since continued to inoculate

with limpid fluid taken warm, from a patient's arm; and in doing so I have paid a religious regard to Dr. Jenner's direction—never to take the fluid after the efflorescence, (by which he means a considerable inflammation round the inoculated part) comes on. The clove of the 7th day and the 8th and 9th days, agreeably to the fullness of the vesicle, have invariably been the periods I have chosen. The number of patients of all colors inoculated here at present amounts to more than sixty, and in this number there have not been more than three whom it was necessary to re-inoculate. This success in communicating the disease has been so far, as great as I have experienced in 1791, when I inoculated in this town and its neighborhood upwards of six hundred patients for the Small-pox.

The Cow-pox, in the various stages of its progress, is characterized by symptoms as steady and regular as any laws which govern the animal economy. The history of its symptoms and appearances I have noted with all the accuracy in my power—and short and imperfect as my experience has hitherto been, I think it will enable you to distinguish the true from the spurious disease.

Generally about the 4th or 5th day, I observe the inoculated part a little red and elevated: this increases in the form of a vesicle of a whey-like color depressed in the middle, containing (to use the words of Dr. Waterhouse in a letter to me) a neat crystal fluid, clear as a melted diamond, and pellucid as a dew drop. This is the proper condition of the Vaccine fluid for the purpose of inoculation; on the 7th or 8th day a beautiful areola appears; on the 9th or 10th day the specific or constitutional fever comes on, accompanied with or rather preceded by some forebears under the arm, or a swelled gland in the axilla; the brown crust or scale begins usually on the 12th is concave—has a polished and is surrounded with a whitish vesicular ring: under and around the scab there is a core hard, tumid, inflamed; when this swelling and inflammation subside, the cuticle assumes rather a lived hue, cracks in white looking scales, and on the 19th or 20th day the scab becomes dry & contracted, loses its polish in the center and is of a dark brown color; on the negro this scab is jet black.

Hitherto, only one of my patients has had the fever so high as to be obliged to go to bed for a few hours, and on this patients arm the efflorescence extended almost from the shoulder to the elbow. I have seen no eruption over the body, nor any of those *fugitive pustules* round the inoculated part, which are mentioned by some writers on this disease.

Further to illustrate this subject I shall subjoin an extract from the letter, before alluded to, of the celebrated Dr. Waterhouse, who may be justly styled the Jenner of America.

"Please to present my compliments to Dr. Hansford, and tell him that if he inoculated with yellow matter, or by his inoculation produced yellow matter: I hesitate not to say that it was not the true disease: nay further if the virus did not lay dormant until the 4th, 5th or 6th day it was spurious. If it occasioned inflammation and a purulent collection of matter by the 3d day—I want no further evidence of its being the spurious, and not the true disease."

"Dr. Jenner, Pearson, Woodville and Lettome, of London, have sent me fresh matter, and continue to send it by every opportunity. With this fresh supply I have inoculated ever since last March, and out of 200 cases, not a single spurious or doubtful one has occurred. I can enumerate an hundred, who have undergone the test of the small-pox, in this quarter all escaped infection. I am very confident there never was a case of the genuine cow or kine pox, that was ever followed by the small-pox, because it is against one of the eternal laws of nature. I never heard of such an occurrence accurately stated that I could not discover evident traits of the spurious nature; and yet it is not difficult to continue the cow-pox in its genuine state and form. It is true its laws are more delicate than those of the small-pox, but then it only requires a nice observation and a proper use of the eye sight."

I have lately received a lengthy and very lucid letter from Dr. Jenner, in which as to the credit the cow-pox possesses in its native country, he says—"All ranks of society readily embrace the new inoculation from the Peer to the Porter: Prejudice that undesirable something which ever for a while has hung heavily on the wheel destined to bring forth any thing new in science, has almost hidden her diminished head, and the vaccine inoculation has decidedly triumphed over the various. Through Europe it is now

going with a rapid step; may it as rapidly march over the continent of America. The lively interest our worthy Prentice has taken in the diffusion of vaccination does him great honor.

That you may be the means of dispensing the blessings of this invaluable discovery among the inhabitants of that part of Virginia where you reside is the sincere prayer of Sir

Your most obedt. servant,
JOHN SPENCE,
Hon. Judge PRENTICE.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
A Quarterly meeting of the Society, will be held at Mrs. M'Nair's tavern, on Monday next, the 1st of March, at 6 o'clock: when the attendance of the members is requested.
By order of the President,
W. MACBEAN, Secy.
21st. Feb. 1802.

WANTED,
A QUANTITY OF
MERCHANTABLE WHISKY,
(If delivered at Frankfort would be preferred.)
Apply to
MACBEAN & POTTER.
Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1802.

BAR IRON—If all assured.
Whole sale or retail, at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, OF
Lexington, by
BENJAMIN WHALEY.

FOR SALE,
SEVEN TRACTS OF
LAND,

OF Five Hundred acres each, situated in the Illinois Grant, county of Clark, and Indiana Territory—These tracts are known, on the map of said grant, by the No. 48, 105, 132, 166, 217, 242, & 265. There is no kind of dispute in the titles to these lands. For terms apply to the subscriber at Louisville.

W. WORDEN POPE.
February 24th, 1802. 13

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Nelson county, on the road leading from Delany's ferry to Wardsboro: two tracts, the one a Bay Horse, eight years old past, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder, thus R. S. and on the buttock thus Q. both hind feet white, except some spots above the hoof, some saddle spots on both sides, trots and paces. Appraised \$135. The other a Rone Mare, judged 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, trots naturally. Appraised to \$1.

20th Nov. 1801. WILLIAM M'KENSINS. 13

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on Raven creek, a bay HORSE five years old next spring, near fifteen hands high, branded on the near flank one B, a white ring round his ear, bob tail small lump, on the left fore leg, near the pattern joint, a small white on the fore foot; appraised to \$150. JONATHAN HEDGER.
December 9th, 1801.

Bourbon County.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Houlton, about two and a half miles from Wm. McConnell's, one bay stud COIT, two years old past, with a star in his forehead, and three feet white, thirteen hands high, no perceptible mark; appraised to \$1.
August 5th, 1801. WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Hinkton's old station, one bay HORSE twelve years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock nearly thus C. has the pole evil, appraised to ten pounds.—Also one brown HORSE, fifteen years old, fourteen and a half hands high, star in the forehead, branded on the near shoulder thus S. appraised nine pounds.—Also one yellow bay HORSE, seven years old, star in the forehead, snip on the nose, near hind foot white, fourteen hands three inches high; appraised to twenty five pounds. GEORGE SHARP.
Bourbon county, January 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.
I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, on the third day of March next, on Stoner's fork of Licking to meet at the house of Jesse Coffey, near Bramble's lot, to establish the calls and boundaries of an entry and survey of 1000 acres of land, in the name of Alexander Lettgow, and to do such other acts and things as I may think necessary and according to law, and to continue from day to day until I shall.

3X Original Young.
Attorney in fact for Alex. Lettgow Esq.
February 2, 1802.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Bourbon creek, Mercer county, a Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, eight years old, branded under the mane with W, and has a white spot on his near shoulder, has a star and snip, some saddle spots, shod before; appraised to \$30.

November 13, 1801. 3X Reuben Stinnet.

I will either Sell or Rent, my
HOUSES & LOTS
In town, referring a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.
If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.
BLANKS.
Of every description may be had at this Office.

NOTICE.

One of the subscribers intending to set out for PHILADELPHIA, On the 15th of March ensuing, requests all indebted to make payment, prior that time.

SAML. & GEO. TOTTER.
12th, Feb. 1862. 46

FOR SALE, THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

LYING on the Ohio river, about six to eight miles below Louisville.—The general quality of this land is what is esteemed very good second rate.—It will be sold in such quantities as may suit the convenience of purchasers, and will be offered on very moderate terms.—Application may be made to Warden Pope at Louisville, or to the subscriber in Lexington at Mr. Jno. Pollock's.

HENRY PURVANCE.
Lexington, 17th Feb. 1862. 2 3t

WAGNON'S

R. BRADLEY
RESPECTFULLY announces that he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the commodious Brick House and Stables, which he lately occupied in this place, with a revision of assistants and servants, arranged to respective departments; which together with that peculiar respect shown himself while with Major Wagon, emboldens him to anticipate a patronage from GENTLE GUESTS, ONLY, as durable as his solicitude to please.
Lexington, 15th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Nicholas, on the 15th of March next; to establish the calls and boundaries of an entry of 2000 acres made the 24th day of January 1783, in the name of Thomas Alcock, near the head of the Buhey Fork of Hinkton, in the county of Nicholas; beginning at a large crooked Lynn and Walnut. I shall meet at McCormack's tan-yard and proceed to find beginning, for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. SUDWORTH,
Attorney in fact for
Thomas Alcock.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

WILL be opened again, four miles from Lexington, by Mrs. GRAY, the first day of April, at twenty dollars a quarter inight of where the formerly taught. The house commodious, and the water pure as any in the state. Those who wish to engage scholars, are requested to make early application.

February 12, 1862. 3t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Doctor's fork of Chaplain, A BAY FILLEY.

three years old past, about thirteen and an half hands high, has a small star in her forehead, is not broke or branded; appraised to twenty five dollars.

AARON HUTCHINGS.
Mercer, Dec. 19th, 1861. 2

TO BE SOLD

To the Highest Bidder.

AT Winchester, in Clarke county, on the twenty-second day of March next, A TRACT OF LAND, the property of David Martin deceased, containing four hundred acres, lying on the waters of Red river, on Woodard's creek. The sale will be in conformity to an act of assembly, made for the special purpose; and a title bond from Samuel E. Hill to said Martin, will be the conveyance. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to

Achilles Eubank, }
Ambrose Eubank, } Com'rs.
John Martin, }

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, A Likely Young NEGRO MAN,

Named Aulin, of a yellow complexion, a scar in his forehead, a large flat nose, and other scars about him, he is about six feet high, well made, about seventeen years of age. Whoever secures him, so that I get him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD, paid by me.

John Graves.
February 7. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start to Baltimore on the first of March, will be particularly thankful to his customers, to come forward and pay off their respective balances.—I shall dispense with the custom of threatening visitants, knowing all that is necessary, is to give them notice of his departure.

WALKER BAYLOR.

Lexington, January 9. 3t

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this office.

NOTICE.

I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at the beginning corner of an entry of 360 acres of land, in the name of William Smith, near the mill of Higgins, on the waters of Grassy Lick, to establish the calls and boundaries of the said entry, and the survey made thereon, and to do such other acts and things, as may be deemed necessary and according to law, on the fourth day of March next, and at the place above mentioned, and continue there until I have finished.

Original Young,
Attorney for Wm. Smith.
February 2, 1862. 3t

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

Returns his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop next door to Mr. Begg's, opposite Capt. Henry Marshall's tavern, on Main Street.—The ladies are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Grecian Sandals, a new and much esteemed improvement, and superior to the former fashions. Other branches of his business is carried on as usual, with neatness and dispatch.
Lexington, February 12.

TAKE NOTICE.—That I shall attend at the house of Mr. Redman, and from thence proceed to a tree marked "Ohio Co." with the commission appointed by the county court of Clarke, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," on the 9th day of March next; then and there take depositions of witnesses, for perpetuating testimony to establish the two-eighths corners of a 5000 acre entry made the 24th May 1789, in the name of John Marshall, assignee of Thomas Marshall, on a Treasury warrant; and to do such other things as may be deemed necessary.—And from thence proceed to the beginning corner of Benjamin Abby's 403 acre survey, entered 23d February 1783, adjoining the north side of an entry of 1200 acres made in the name of John Marshall, and the south side of an entry of John Constant's—then and there to take depositions for perpetuating testimony to establish the calls of the aforesaid entry—and from thence on the day following, to the beginning of the above mentioned 5000 acre entry, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, in order to take depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting the same, and do such other things as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law.
John Marshall jun.
February 8, 1862.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a bond for one hundred acres of land, lying on Four Mile waters, Clarke county, executed by Prettyman Merry to Hiram Young, and assigned by said Young to me, has been fraudulently got from me by Pleasant Hardwick, and without any assignment from me.—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said bond—and also to bid hereafter for forewarn said Prettyman Merry from making a conveyance of said land to any other person but myself, as I claim the same as my property.

Spencer Redd.
January 27, 1862. 3t

TO BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, ON CREDIT.
At the house of the subscriber, in Scott county, on Tuesday, the 23d instant.

Two Feather Beds,
A Horse and a Cow,
Together with some other articles, the property of John Mead deceased.—All those who have demands against said estate, are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, as the necessary provision may be made for their discharge.—All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dart Collins, Ex'or.
February 5. 3t

There is lodged in this office, an old
Black Leather Pocket Book,

which was found last year, in Nelson county.—It contains sundry notes, bonds, &c.—from which it appears to be the property of Richard Shackelford. The owner can get it by applying, and paying for this Advertisement.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District sec.

Robert B. Morton, complainant,

William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,
Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and
Matilda Fox, heirs and representatives of Arthur Fox, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Wood is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court.—the motion of the complainant, by Jesse Bledsoe his attorney; it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of the next court, and answer the complainant's bill.—and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette; another posted at the door of the court house of Madison county; and that this order be published from Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.) Teffe.
Francis Taylor, c.w.d.c.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,
For sale at this office.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.
400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.
5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.
200 on Severn's Valley creek.
Good titles will be made to purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLLEY.
Sept. 21, 1861. 3t

WHEREAS, James C. Fraizer late of Bourbon county, commonwealth of Kentucky, now of Logan county, commonwealth aforesaid; did obtain one BOND bearing date the sixth day of April, 1799, and payable the sixth day of April, 1803; from Charles Hedges, & Henry Mathes security, for the payment of said Bond; the Bond is for the sum of Fifty Pounds—and whereas the said James C. Fraizer is not able to comply with his contract, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said Bond, as we are determined not to pay the same till the said Fraizer does comply with his contract.

Charles Hedges,
Henry Mathes.
Feb. 8th, 1862. 3t

KENTUCKY, Paris District, 6th.
October Term, 1861.

Robert Johnston, Complainant,
against
Robert Martin & others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant MARTIN, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Martin, do appear here on the third day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill.—that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court house in Paris, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

A copy—Teffe.
Tho. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

BY TESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, February 9.
Extract of a letter from President Jefferson, to a gentleman in Maryland.

"I am happy in your approbation of the principles I avowed on entering on the government.—Ingenious minds availing themselves of the imperfection of language, have tortured the expressions out of their plain meaning in order to infer departures from them in practice. If revealed religion has not been able to guard itself against misinterpretations, I could not expect it. But, if an administration, quading with the obvious import of my language, can conciliate the affections of my opponents, I will merit their conciliation."

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.
Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house at Havre, to their correspondent in this city, dated Dec. 10, 1861.

"It is with pleasure we inform you, that the intercourse between France and Louisiana is on the point of becoming very frequent by the exchange which is about to be (if not already) made between the French and Spanish governments. The Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded by the treaty of peace to France is to be restored to Spain in lieu of Louisiana, which is to be put in possession of the French. Vessels are already preparing to sail for New-Orleans."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

SENATE, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Clinton made a motion that the Senate would adopt the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, as the sense of this Legislature, That the following amendments ought to be incorporated into the constitution of the United States, as a necessary safeguard against the pernicious dissensions in the choice of a president and vice president, and as the most eligible mode of obtaining a full and fair expression of the public will in such election.

1. That the state legislatures shall from time to time, divide each state into districts, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives from that state in the congress of the United States, and shall direct the mode of electing electors of president and vice president in each of the said districts, to be chosen by citizens having the qualifications requisite for electors of numerous branch of the state, and that the districts so to be

shall conflict, as nearly as may be, of contiguous territory and of equal proportions of population, except where there may be any detached portion of territory, not of itself sufficient to form a district, which then shall be annexed to some other portion nearest thereto; which districts, when so divided, shall remain unalterable until a new census of the United States shall be taken.

2. That in all future elections of President and Vice-President the persons voted for shall be particularly designated by declaring which is voted for as President and which as Vice-President.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and speaker of the Assembly transmit a copy of the preceding resolution to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, with an earnest request that they will use their best exertions for obtaining the adoption of the above amendments or other amendments substantially equivalent.

[These resolutions passed unanimously in both Houses.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 8.

The Speaker informed the house that he had received a confidential communication from the President of the United States—the reading whereof was postponed until the next day.

On Tuesday a confidential communication from the President of the United States was read with closed doors.

THURSDAY, February 4.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the navy, enclosing copies of the failing orders given to the commanders of the frigate Intrepid, and brigantine Pickering.

The secretary states, that no information has been received of the fate of these vessels, from which it is inferred that they were lost in an equinoctial gale.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.

Mr. Davis moved a resolution declaring, the internal revenues (specifying them) ought to be repealed, and instructing the committee of ways and means, to bring in a bill for their repeal.

Mr. Davis assigned as reasons for this motion, that the business though long submitted to the committee of ways and means, had not yet been reported upon, and the necessity of coming to an immediate decision.

Those opposed to the motion, stated, that it had been determined in that committee to repeal the internal revenues; that certain details in the repealing bill were not yet settled, but soon would be; and that of consequence no time would be gained by its adoption.

On the question whether the House would take the above motion into consideration, it passed in the negative: The yeas and nays were called, and were, yeas 40—nays 57.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 11.

On Monday the House of Representatives were engaged in discussing a motion made by Mr. Giles, for repealing the acts for the establishment &c. of the Mint.

The House being in a committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge moved that the committee rise, in order that the resolution should be referred to a select committee.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Rutledge, Griffole, Dana, Elmer, Mitchell, Bayard and Dennis; and opposed by Messrs. Bacon, S. Smith, Randolph, Giles and Macon.

On the question, the motion for rising was lost—Yeas 33—Nays 54.

The resolution was then agreed to, and reported to the House, when Mr. Rutledge renewed his motion for reference of it to a select committee, which after a debate which was protracted to 5 o'clock, was lost—Yeas 33—Nays 54.

The House then concurred with the committee of the whole, and a committee was appointed to bring in a repealing bill.

On the 27th ult. a motion was made in the Legislature of Massachusetts, "That a committee be raised to prepare and report an ADDRESS to the President of the United States, expressive of the sense which the people of that state entertain

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ON A LADY'S WIG.

Cur'd be the razor maker, cur'd the pin,
Who thought upon that greedy thing—a wig.
Sure 'twas some money dearly, some scabbily rogues!
Who bro't a ring to fiddle into vogue!
Had nature meant the false-crown to be worn,
In fustian wigs with curls certainly been born.
But lo! with little hair and that uncur'd,
But not with wigs, they came into the world!
What shame that sheep, that borie, cow and bull,
Should club their tails to furnish christian fustils!
But what a facerious flame, the dead
Can't keep, poor souls, their locks upon their head!
What shame, that spectres, in the midnight air,
Should wander, screaming for their plundered hair!
Cur'd be the weaving plan, I say again,
Although the beating of a royal brain!

ANECDOTE.

A Dutchman who lived at the German Flats, in the north part of New York, had travelled to Schenectady for the purpose of obtaining an axe from a very celebrated workman who lived in that place. He got one, and as he was returning home, much pleased with his purchase, he espied a man going up the Mohawk river in a canoe; he immediately hailed him, and requested a passage to this man consented, and took him in. The Dutchman was continually praising his axe, and viewing it with the greatest self-satisfaction. "I wonder how dat Eliza, dat we rede of in de bible, did to make iron swim?"—He did it by faith, said the man—By faith—how is dat?—Why, said the man, he believed it would swim—and now if you really believe that your axe will swim, I have not the least doubt but it will do so. This the Dutchman would not believe; but as the man promised if it did not, he would give him two others equal in quality, he at length promised to believe it. He then took up the axe in his hand, and held it over the water—now, said the man you firmly believe—yes, said he, and down flung the axe to the bottom—"Py Got! I thought so!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "new give me de axes?"—The man after laughing heartily, brought his own words as evidence of his want of faith, and the poor fellow had to acquiesce; but insisted "it was a d—d Yankee trick."

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, among which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,
BEST GREEN COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD PORT, SHERRT & MADEIRA WINE.
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY.
PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPPERS & MADDER.
QUEENS WARE assorted
HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old.
N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Wanted Immediately,
Two or Three
JOURNEMEN COOPERS,
To whom good wages will be given—Also
Two or Three
APPRENTICES
To the above business.
A generous price will be given in Cash for Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES,
And the payment made on the delivery. For particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.

William Dorley.
Dec. 7, 1831.

HOG'S LARD, BUTTER & CHEESE.

Will be bought for which CASH & MERCHANDISE will be given, if delivered in quantities, in all February next, at the Store of
MACBETH & POYZER.
Lexington, Jan. 21, 1832.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on the waters of Dry run, about five miles from Georgetown, a forced horse, 14 hands 2 and a half inches high, nine or ten years old, a dark bay (small fin), branded on the near shoulder & a fine middle foot, and one of considerable length on the side of the back; has a 7/8 bell, tied on with a rope appraised to \$100.
When the horse was shipped off half their duties. Shortly after you assigned them under the pension law, inconsiderable duties; and they refused to perform them. And while they flattered themselves ready to abate of their duties, they adhered to their salaries. Next came the law of last session which takes away all their duties. It leaves them firm a court of appeals. And what have they got to do? To try to fairs; for such is the number

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.
Lexington, September 11th, 1831.

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story FRAME HOUSES,
Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about ten miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.
Danville, 9th February, 1831.

Woodford County, to wit.

November court of Quarter Sessions, 1831.

John Christopher, Complainant,

Against Edmund Vagahan & Wm. Warren, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Vaughan, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Vaughan, do appear here, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for granted that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published once Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the door of Hillsborough meeting house, and another copy posted up at the door of the court house of this county. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1832.
T. EDMO. SEARCY, d.c.w.c.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well made, fix years old last spring, has four white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots and canters, branded W W on the near shoulder and but took, was with foal, when she went away.—Also, a BROWN HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands high, well made, seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, I do not recollect whether the horse was branded or not.—Whoever will deliver said mare and horse to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.
Nov. 1831.

CHEAP GOODS.

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter, Have just received from Philadelphia, And are now opening at their STORE, on Main street, LEXINGTON, An Extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS' & TIN WARE, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSIMERS.

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c.

IRISH LINENS, CHINTIZES & CALICOES, INDIA MUSLINS, BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET, TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto, SCARLET CLOAKS, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TURKEY COTTON.

A general assortment of SADDLERY, RIPPON'S, WATT'S & WESTLEY'S HYMN-BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, GREEN, SOUSCHONG, & TEAS

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, LOAF SUGAR & the op. INDIGO.

As a very good bought a considerable share of of pellicent importation at Vendue, purchasing matter depend on receiving greater

With the NS than any hitherto sold in President's ph three patients, credit can be given, on any client, I have hitherto.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the purchaser giving good bond and security; The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward (to wit):

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris; they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, fix well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining.—The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garage for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation.—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mafon county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overhott mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the State, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Alleghany stones, rolling ferrens &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boasted from Limestone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the State, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising flat lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries—on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackatee's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 30 per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 125 per acre, fix cash 95 per acre.

I have also for sale, fix hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 35 per acre for cash, or 45 in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs, cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclining to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, as will be suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made. Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
4th September, 1831.

Trotter & Scott, HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar Iron, Steel, Imported Calfings, Nails, Window-Glass, Bouling-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like wife a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1831.

LOST

BY the subscriber, on the first or second day of this month, a BOND on James Ratledge to William Hill, of Sixty pounds, with several other Papers—said bond has been several times endorsed from one to another. Any person delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor.
Fayette, Grave run, near Morrison's mill, November 4th, 1831.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.

SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in Mr. William Rot's brick house, on Short street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington; where they will be happy to receive orders for anything in the above lines, which shall be punctually attended to. They hope from their attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a part of the public patronage.

Jan. 4, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,

A quantity of

RED CLOVER SEED,

Warranted good.

December 22, 1831.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILL & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and likewise young Horses taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the Editor of this Paper.

November 4, 1831

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 11th February, 1832.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO.

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public Square.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL

CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Just received, now opening

And For Sale at the STORE of

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1832

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by a bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of March next, at which time he expects to start for Philadelphia—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may undoubtedly expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He also wants to purchase a quantity of merchandise, WILKEY, delivered at Frankfort, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which Cash and Merchandise will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY